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W. W. Campbell,
Director, Lick Observatory.

Note on Barnard's Large Proper-Motion Star.

Two photographs of the spectrum of this star were obtained in June with the 60-inch reflector and the Cassegrain spectrograph. A camera of 7 inches focal length was used in conjunction with the 64° prism regularly employed in the instrument. The first of the two plates was considerably underexposed, but the second with an exposure time of five hours is of very fair quality.

The spectrum of the star is Mb with the peculiarities characteristic of the "dwarf" stars of this type. It is, in fact, nearly identical with that of Groombridge 34, Krüger 60, and several other stars of large proper motion and parallax. The line $\lambda 4454$ of calcium used in determinations of absolute magnitude is very strong, and this is also the case with the neighboring calcium line at $\lambda 4435$ and the titanium group at $\lambda 4535$. The absolute magnitude of the star of the basis of the calcium line is about 11.0 or 11.5. The apparent magnitude is still somewhat uncertain: if we assume the value 10.0 the parallax of the star would be about $+0''.2$. It will be of exceptional interest to compare this value with the results of parallax observers, since a considerably larger measured parallax would indicate the existence of stars of this type with a luminosity much lower than any yet known to exist.

The radial velocity of the star was determined from both photographs, the stronger iron lines and those of calcium being used for the purpose. The mean value from the measurements of three observers using from 8 to 10 lines is —94^{km}.

Walter S. Adams.

Some Recent Spectral Parallax Determinations.

In continuation of the determination of the absolute magnitude and the parallax of stars from certain characteristics of their spectra, a number of stars with well-determined measured parallaxes have been observed. Some of the more interesting cases of this kind are summarized in the following table. The double stars in particular form a useful test of the value of the method since the absolute magnitude differences in these cases should correspond to those in apparent magnitude. In the table M denotes absolute magnitude, and the references to measured parallaxes are to those by Slocum and Mitchell, Lee and Joy, Schlesinger and Russell. Kapteyn's compilation is indicated by the letter K.

				π		
	m	*Spectrum*	*M*	*Spec.*	*Meas.*	*Authority*
η Cassiop.	3.6	Go	4.2	+0″.13	+0.19	K.
	7.6	Ko	8.8	0 .17		
T Ceti	3.6	G5	6.3	0 .35	0.32	K.
6 Persei	5.4	G3	—0.7	0 .01	0.00	L. and J.
O_2 Eridani	4.5	K1	6.5	0 .25	0.17	K.
A. Oe.4961	8.5	K5	8.7	0 .11	0.10	S. and M.
W. B. $5^{h}592$	8.9	Ma	10.1	0 .17	0.18	K.
A. Oe. 9342	9.2	K9	9.6	0 .12	0.08	Green
	9.2	K7	9.1	0 .10		
43 Comae	4.3	G1	4.2	0 .10	0.12	K.
Ber. B. 5072	9.5	K7	8.6	0 .07	0.05	R., L. and J.
Pi $14^{h}212$	5.8	K5	7.1	0 .18	0.17	K.
	8.7	Ma	10.2	0 .20		
δ Herculis	3.0	G1	2.3	0 .07	0.14	K.
W. B. I. $16^{h}906$	8.8	Md	9.9	0 .17	0.13	L. and J.
Anon. 17^{h} 34^{m} +18° 36′	9.1	K7	10.2	0 .17	0.14	L. and J.
A. Oe. 17415	9.3	Mb	10.4	0 .17	0.22	L. and J.
Lam. 18180	9.4	K7	9.1	0 .09	0.07	R., Sch.
o Draconis	4.8	G9	6.7	0 .24	0.20	K.
β Aquilæ	3.9	G7	3.0	0 .07	0.07	M.
γ Delphini A	4.5	Ko	1.3	0 .02	0.07	M.

Walter S. Adams.

The Parallaxes of B. D. +35°4001 and B. D. +35°4013.

In the *Publications of the Astronomical Laboratory at Groningen,* No. 1, Kapteyn and Donner discuss the parallaxes